

Amendments to the Specification:

**Please replace paragraph on page 15 beginning on line 5 with the following:**

Referring to FIG. 1, a semcard 1 contains rows, called slots, 2 for storing metatag-metadata pairs, tags on the left side 3, metadata on the right-hand side 4. A semcard [[2]] 5 with example tags 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and example values for each tag 7, 9, 11, 13, 15. Slot 17 would hold a reference to a link semcard, as explained further below and in FIG. 6. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, semcards are defined in XML that can be easily transformed to/from other data formats, including other XML formats, HTML, RSS, RDF, SHOE, DAML+OIL and OWL, as well as other application specific data formats. For the purposes of the present invention, the size and complexity of a semcard can vary. A collection of semcards linked together is referred to as a knowledge network. In a preferred embodiment, people can access and manipulate individual semcards, and knowledge networks, via desktop tools, as well as with standard Web browsers.

**Please replace the paragraph on page 15 beginning on line 19 with the following:**

Referring to FIG. 2, a semcard 1 contains data 2 which references 3 to an external entity 4, stored on a computer-readable medium 5. (The link 3 to the external entity 4 is itself a semcard, as the semcards shown in FIG. 6.) The semcard's 1 tags 6 are defined 11 in an external ontology 7, which has standard nodes 8 and relationships between them 9. The semcard 1 contains data 12 which references a display specification 14, said display specification containing data 15 referencing 16 an application 17, stored in a computer-readable medium 18, said application being used to view and manipulate the entity 4 referenced by the semcard 1. The

display specification 14 containing tags 19 which are also defined 20 in ontology 7. This ontology can be the same or a different ontology that defines the tags for the semcard 1. (The link 16 to the external display instructions 17 is itself a semcard, as illustrated in FIG. 6.)

**Please replace the paragraph on page 16 beginning on line 7 with the following:**

Data in semcards can be defined using an ontology. An example is a data element like 'Dalmatian' as the data value for the tag 'breed'. Referring to FIG. 3, a semcard 1 contains a reference 13 to a display specification 14, and data elements which reference 8 nodes in an ontology 7, stored in a computer-readable medium 5, said ontology 7 containing nodes and links. Said display specification 14 containing data which also reference 9 nodes in an ontology 7. This way both the tags of a semcard and its data can be defined in an ontology, the benefits of which are an ability to compare two or more semcards created by separate users at different times.

**Please replace the paragraph on page 32 beginning on line 15 with the following:**

In certain exceptional cases, link semcards can be "folded into" the source semcard that it links to, to be treated as a "flat" link with no extra meta-data about the link itself. Optionally the whole Link semcard can be folded into the semcard source. This is sometimes done for efficiency or convenience when moving semcards around in a computing device or on a ~~network~~ network.

**Please add the following new paragraphs after the paragraph ending at page 20, line 8:**

In one implementation, semcards can be considered an analogy of a library card catalog card ("catalog card"). Such a library catalog card should be universal enough to profile anything (with or without a location) including sites, documents, files, people, organizations, servers, products, services, events, things, ideas, and so on. The following is an example of operations that can be performed in such an implementation. A publisher of a resource can trigger the creation of a semcard. This can involve registering the published resource. The implementation system can analyze the resource. For example, the system can auto-fill some or all of the card. Or, for example, the publisher has an account with the implementation system and has specified a profile that the publisher wants the semcard to inherit from. The semcard may be published once created or saved as a draft. The semcard can be stored in a directory or database. There, the semcard can be available to others, for example such that other directories or databases can obtain the card. The semcard can be indexed by a search engine that is aware of semcards. A user can browse categories in a directory of semcards or information resources and see the related semcards for those categories. For example, the user can select cards for saving or viewing by clicking on a checkbox or button or menu item on cards, in search results, or on content resources that have associated semcards. From the semcard, the user can view the associated resource or other semcards that are associated with it at any time, for example by activating a link. The user can select several cards and view them later. The collected cards can be collected together in a custom card set that is accessible to the user.

A directory or database of semcards can be searched in one or more ways. For example, the user can search across the semcards on a field-by-field basis using forms. For example, semcards may include any or all of the following fields:

Subject category (for example, physics, shopping, anything at all, etc.)

Resource type (for example, web site, web page, article, company, person, product/service, place, etc.)

Resource type specific details (for example, provided in a standardized form; for example, a price, etc.)

Title, creator, publisher, created date, modified date, etc.

Size of resource

Media format of resource

Locations/addresses of resource

Policies for accessing the semcard (for example, access by individuals, or by public or private groups, and/or access permissions such as read, write, set permissions, etc., and/or license restrictions for usage of content)

Policies for accessing resource it represents (for example, access by individuals, or by public or private groups, and/or access permissions such as read, write, set permissions, etc., and/or license restrictions for usage of content)

"Links to" information (for example, the semcard links to related resources; links can be any relation such as "See also" or "Similar to" or "Part-of" or "Compatible-with" etc.)

"Links from" information (for example, other related resources have links to the semcard; links can be any relation such as "See also" or "Similar to" or "Part-of" or "Compatible-with" etc.))

Keywords created by publisher

Contact information provided by publisher (for example, for publisher, information, sales, support, etc.)

Notes or commentary from the publisher

Summary (for example, created automatically by summarization software)

Keyword index (for example, created automatically by indexing software)

Notes or comments or reviews or ratings (for example, from users or readers or librarians, etc.)

Access statistics (for example, how many times accessed, access graph over time, user demographics, etc.)